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Validictory Lecture for 1801
delivered Feb. 27.th 1801. /

For an introductory lecture in
1801.

~~I withdraw. We sent in we close the tables
of the season. I trust of my thanks for
the honor you have done me by your
patient-partial &
patient-respectful attendance upon my
lectures. Permit me before we part
express my gratitude to you for the honor
you have done me by your patient-partial
& respectful ~~lecture~~ attendance upon ~~these~~
~~lectures~~ ~~to~~ to communicate to you a
few observations~~

+ of being interested to you, more especi-
ally to those such of you as propose to
settle in life as soon as you return
from the University.

These gentlemen was we close our labors
Gentlemen for the present season. Permit
me before we part to communicate to
you a few observations
~~The Subject of our present~~

Lecture is an interesting one. It is the
Object to which all your studies, and
~~labors should be directed~~ upon the
means of acquiring business in the
profession of medicine, and the causes
of the loss of it. This subject cannot fail
Under the first head I shall mention
1 such means of acquiring business as
are honourable.

2 such as are artificial, & accidental,
3 such as are dishonourable.

Under the second head, I shall mention
1 the causes of the loss of business which
are just.

2 such as are unjust.

No man so despatched in his condition in life,
that has not a friend or relation ~~not~~^{in Society} of
more influence than himself, to whom his
recommendation of a physician often moves
of the most essential service. Boerhaave,
Lydenham, Solbrigill & Shullen all ~~were~~^{were this} to
business & fame ~~to~~^{by means of} the praises &
prayers of the poor.

+ I have heard a remarkable instance of the
good effects of ~~over~~^{taste} neatness & elegance
in dress in a physician in a rickid state in
introducing him into business. He ascribed his
success in his profession wholly to it, ~~for before~~

Linnaeus tho' got into business by the ^{cure} of a Cough. see Extracts from his life.
D^r Darwin by using a ~~large~~ ^{large} ~~new~~^{old} friend's
life.

I The honourable methods of acquiring business are

1 great application to study & business.

2 great regularity, and punctuality in visiting patients.

3 ~~civility, & listening with attention to every body.~~
Liberal manners, consisting in speaking with civility, & listening with attention to every body.

4 Sympathy with the sick.

5 Attendance upon the poor. There is no

6 a ~~doe~~ regard to decency in dress. +

7 A respect for morals, & religion. +
Capt. summary.

8 Cures performed of difficult

diseases. In this way many young

~~desirous~~ physicians have suddenly
^{risen} by getting into extensive business at the

expense of old ones, more especially if those cures have been performed by simple remedies.

9 Writing, & publishing a popular, or

useful book. The foundation of the
business of Dr Lothergill was ~~founded in~~^{laid in}
part upon the fame he acquired by
his treatise upon the Ulcerous sore-throat.
~~a new theory of the Scurvy by Dr Milman~~
~~Dr Milman has lately introduced~~
~~him into extensive~~
~~business in London.~~ Dr Letham
owed his sudden & great reputation in
Dublin to his history of the diseases of
Minorca, and a new theory of the
Scurvy has lately introduced ^{Dr Milman}
into the extensive business in the
city of London.

II The artificial, & accidental means
of acquiring business are,

1. The patronage of a great ^{powerful} ~~power~~ man,
or a fashionable lady,
or of too several powerful families.

✓ 4 such negative qualities as to become the favorite of
all Brother practitioners & to be opposed by them to men
whose characters are a reproach to their indolence or
ignorance. These are such men in politics. They stand
in body's way. Their talents are want no very like
Copper-wire with every principle & mode of practice. They
are stop gaps in Consultations. Such men in all this &c.

5 & 6 solemn, slow, or pompous manner
speaking & ~~laconic~~ ^{as speaking} speeches - or on
of walking & speaking or ~~walking~~ a ride
^{uncommon} ~~most~~ ^{most} ~~laudable~~ taciturnity.

6 Introducing ~~its~~ ^{its} practice in small pot in
1769, myself. -

Having no will of ^{my} own as Belville's will
- Opposing every thing. & having an exclusive
will - as Dykes. - Strange that opposite
lines of conduct should produce the same effect. -

7 never sending in a bill - ~~& Belville's~~ ^{to} Belville's
practice. & charging low -

2 The patronage of a political party. Dr Hutchinson.

3 The patronage of a religious society. Dr Mead owed his introduction into business to the influence of a dissenting congregation in London, of which his father was minister. ^{his brother's letters} It is said he made it a practice to pray for when his son was called out of Church, always to pray publicly for the recovery of the patient he was called to visit.

6 An affectation in ^{Diet} dress, ~~and manners~~,
diet, or manner of travelling. I
 knew a physician during the late
 war who ^{ate} no meat. This singularity
 attracted attention, & brought him a
 great deal of business. His name was
 Wallis. He was distinguished from

o belief in of having a numerous or wealthy
circle of patients by appearing to be always in a hurry,
by ordering a servant to remain with a carriage
before the doors of persons of distinction, who are
not sick. This introd^d O'Leary into business.

Vast sums introduced a physician
into business in this city. He was
once followed for several hours by a
gentleman who suspected that the
design of his frequent walks. After
walking for several hours up and
down different Streets & Alleys he was
observed by a gentleman who followed
& watched him, to return to his own
house, without stopping at a single
door in his long protracted, and
circitous walk about.

It is not offend by mentioning their names.
Infidelity or Atheism. ^{The Both These} a physician who

5

a physician of the same name in the Army by the name of Vegetable Wallis.
also eating no butter - nor bread - like the French Journal movements - all bustle people - like the French. There was a physician in a neighbouring State of Delaware a Dr Watson New Castle County who visited his patients on foot at many miles distance. This peculiarity soon introduced him into business Dr Hadcliff of London, & Dr Pitcairn of Edinburgh much of his business to the eccentricity of their manners.

6 Boasting of the number or rank of patients in all Companies, or creating a
7 Profane swearing. This vice mostly practised so as to excite command horror, in order to command business. It has ruined several persons in this country, whose posterity I will attend Lord and the parties.

8 walking, or riding ~~in rainy weather~~ without any definite object, and particularly in rainy or stormy weather. This I accidental arises, particularly of worms.

obligities

diseases

~~This ^{the} ~~state~~ of the mind.~~ are supposed to indicate ~~boldness of an~~ ^{sometimes} a spirit of inquiry, and are often connected in the public mind, with deep researches, and great skill in medicine. Even brutal manners.

~~Dear you sir - when send for me - and for
11 V Professions of piety in mind~~

~~12 - Lect. on Imps. in medicine. no 5.~~

~~13. no 6. D your Coffin maker. - 18 greet~~

~~14 nof professions of piety. such as praying over~~

~~medicines. Dr Benerville.~~

~~D 15 Idiotizing nature & doing nothing.~~

~~D 16 Idiotizing veget. & simple med. & discussing~~

~~metallic & compound Remedies.~~

~~a Diploma ^{bought} -~~ D 17 - complaining of the uncertainty of medicine,

~~18 Being a th son -~~

~~t shoulder, or 3 by a significant silence when his critical character is the subject of conversa-
tion. 4 by attacking ^{the} character & principles
of a popular physician. as Brown versus
Cullen - Barnwell - &c -~~

Opinion⁶

to an, accidentally true, of the cause
of a disease. A physician in Eng^d was
one called to see a lady in an Eruption,
which extended all over her face. As he
entered her door, he discovered, ^{the Bill of} a Cashew
nut. at ~~upon~~ ^{upon} viewing as soon as he
saw his patient, he pronounced it to
be a dangerous poison from that
west India food fruit. This opinion ac-
corded at once with his patients idea of
the cause of her disease, and ~~soon he~~
~~became~~ became the means of ^{gave him} establishing him
~~into~~ ⁱⁿ his profession ~~business~~. V

III The dishonorable methods of ac-
quiring business are to ~~admitting~~
1 traducing the practice of Brother
physicians. This is done in 3 ways.
~~is significant~~ 1 by Open slander. 2 By a ~~thug~~ of their

⁴ Flattering the prejudices
and conceit of the inhabitants of cities & countries,
by propagating a belief that ~~post~~^{all diseases of} ~~lentical~~^{the} diseases
a loathsome or pestilential nature that which
varied ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ them, are of foreign origin.

~~5 Unnecessary attentions & exertions devoted
to tasting urine - travelling stools - & even getting into
bed with patients.~~

~~6 trifling and absurd refinements in prescriptions,
as to their dose, manner of preparation,
and time of exhibition. This form of imposture
is happily exposed in ~~is not~~ by Dr Moore,
in Dr Adair's An^r of Lady Doctors.~~

~~7 Speaking with affected diffidence of the
usefulness of medicine, and with contempt
of its certainty. &c we but on important
occasions~~

~~8 Ignorance of every thing but medicine,
as to be a mere physician.~~

~~9 an exclusive reliance or dependence of what
are called simple medicines, by which is meant~~

- 2 Introducing or opposing new remedies
abusing & known a man who has any business in this city by
3 Taking undue advantages of brother
physicians in Consultations, by ex-
traordinary degrees of sympathy,
attention to their patients.
- 4 Dividing the profits of practice with
Apothecaries: This is sometimes done
we are told
in the great cities of Europe, where
the practice of physic is divided between
apothecaries and physicians.
- 5 Publishing an account of cases that
have never existed, and of cures that have
never been performed.
- 6 Keeping charges so low, as to allude
patients from their old & settled habitual
physicians.
- 7 Never sending in a bill till after death of Dr
Cowie & Belville's methods:

birds or garden herbs. II Reliance upon the powers
of Ignorance of nature & extolling them - ~~they~~
The resemblance of fools in medicine very striking
One ~~also~~ extols the light, the Other the Religion of nature,
both ignorabilities - & when useful the former posse-
sart as much as the latter from the reflected rays of Reve-
lution.

V A fondness for pleasure, manifested by con-
stantly attending frequenting ^{the clubs,} the Theatre, cock
fights, the turf - and race and other places of
public amusement, has often destroyed the
~~reputa~~
medicinal business of a physician.

witnessing disorders in a Dr's shop - as
Mr Garrison & poor D Hall.

I come now to mention the cause of
the loss of business. They are

I first. These are

1 Ignorance ^{in medicine, disengaged} of the principles. Sometimes by an ignorance of other things, ^{as physician loses his patients by discovering} the ignorance of other things with which he ought to be acquainted. One of the physicians of a London hospital lost all his business by ~~falling~~ misspelling the name of his patient's disease on the board which was placed over his bed.

This case was a Listeria in Mrs. ^{letters} He spelled it with H the initial of the word were Ph: instead of an F:

2 negligence. is a just cause of the loss of business. I confine ^{this view in a} physician to impious delays, and a want of

I know a physician in this city who
lost the business of a large family by reading
his eye over
a newspaper during the recital of a tedious
scribbling history of a disease.

9

punctuality in attending upon sick people.

4) Inattention to the history of long and tedious diseases; has often lost a physician the business of a family. There is nothing a patient so deeply resents as this kind of treatment. It is felt most sensibly by the ^{young} ~~hypochondriacal~~ patients.

5) A superficial examination of a disease.

~~This is a well grounded cause of the loss of business.~~ I once knew a physician dismissed from a family for failing a pulse, without ^{without} taking of his glove. ^{A neglect to ask questions} Patients are likewise ~~more~~ considered important in by long usage in the long practice of an interesting nature, has often created an suspicion of incapacity, on negligence in a physician, & been the cause of the loss of his business.

now & then

Vg There are ~~many~~ instances of
~~many~~ physicians who have long
maintained a respectable footing in
their profession losing both character &
business by publishing ~~or~~ weak or
trifling publications in medicine.

of a harsh, and indelicate mode of behaviour, consisting in short answers to questions, or improper rebukes for not

complying with diverse prescriptions. ~~but also harsh prognosis.~~
Often occasioned the loss of business to Dr. Wm. would not have his swelled legs for his 3 living days. Dr. Morgan's prognosis to a weak Indian in great distress. nine to last: all is gone.

¶ Refusing to go out
of bed physicians ~~do~~ at night, and desiring poor old and habitual patients during the prevalence of a mortal Epidemic ~~now~~ is a just cause for the loss of business.

¶ Many physicians have lost their business by high and extravagant charges.

¶ The unjust causes of the loss of business are,

Murky & Dwindled effects

¶ The discovery & propagation of new principles, or modes of practice introducing.

+ The King of Britⁿ after being cured of
madness by Dr. Willis by Coercion obtained
a promise from his family Ministry,
never to employ him again, if he relapsed.
He held him for it.

3 an
✓ Unpopular opinions respecting the origin
of pestilential diseases. This, has only deprived
physicians of their business in some instances,
but compelled them to ^{fly} seek for safety to
^{Sanctuary} their persons to choose the ^r refuge of a
church. neglect to name a disease. & considering
it as trifling. ^{Renshaw's family}
~~the~~ ^{the} ~~winecup~~ use of a powerful remedy
in the last stage of a disease. Bleeding, mercury,
the warm Bath, and even Blisters have often
when ^{possible} mischievously in the last stages
lost their character as medicines by patients
of a disease, have often destroyed the reputation
lying soon after the use of them, and with
the business of a physician have often destroyed
their business in the last stage of a disease,
have been the ^{by} ~~worst~~ cause of the loss of
his reputation and business.

Dr Harvey lost all his manuscripts after his
 death published his Acc^t. of the discovery of
 the circulation of the blood, and Dr Sydenham
 was thrown into the back ground of
 his profession after he introduced ~~expensive~~
 depleting remedies, and cool air in the
 cure of fevers.

2 ~~books~~ However strange it may sound,
 great and unexampled cures of violent
 diseases, have often ~~been~~ ^{in consequence of} exposed the baseness
 of a physician & they are ascribed, not to
 skill, but to the uncommon strength
 of a patient's constitution, ~~and~~ It is im-
 -possible for the publick to judge this more
 certainly the case, where the remedies
 which have effected these cures, have been
 such as offer violence to the prejudices,
 or fears of the publick. Their strength is made
 manifest by the cure. +

writing ~~poetry~~ - Armstrong Leperside
bent by it - Darwin not because he
delayed his poems till his reputation was fully
established, & then published to the advice of his friends.

Dr. G. discovered incredible bias patients
hours - crops examined with them -

got into business by raising Mr. Hale on only
~~Van. his to a great state~~ - in Staffordsire when given over by
his family phys: Dr. Wilks an old ~~man~~ physician -
He was called "nash-experiment" & thought - he
threw off these charges as "the lyons flakes
to air the dead dew drops of his name".

12

5 unpopular Opinions as politics &
religion have often exposed Physicians to the
loss of business & reputation. Dr Johnson
ascribes the loss of ^{his} bus in by a phys: wholly to
^{his changing his religion.}
A neglect to enforce ~~the~~ payment of for
a physician's services, ^{when known they are} has sometimes crea-
-ted with a painful sense of obligation in
the minds of his patients, ^{who induce them}
^{to do} to
become his enemies upon the account of
it, and ^{even to use} ~~have frequently used~~ this influence
to detatch his other patients & strangers
from him. This fact gives us a mere
and ^{painful} ~~despising~~ idea of human nature. The
truth of it is It will surprise ~~us~~ and
disgust us the more, when I add, that
a physician ^{formerly} of extensive business in this
city ~~had~~ who made it a practice to see
~~all~~ his delinquent patients, never lost

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apatient Done

13

a patient by it. Some of those who had left him upon receiving this bills, and for again as soon as the law had compelled them to pay them. —

The sudden; or even gradual elevation of persons from a humble rank in life to affluence and independance, often produces a change in their dispositions, in particular none other than in and among others their physicians.

I don't know by a law in our natures, we view with abhorrence or disgust every thing that reminds us of past evils. Therefore this will not surprise us when we recollect how foully the practice of a physician is calculated to remind them of the wretched hut, or crowded, & filthy bed

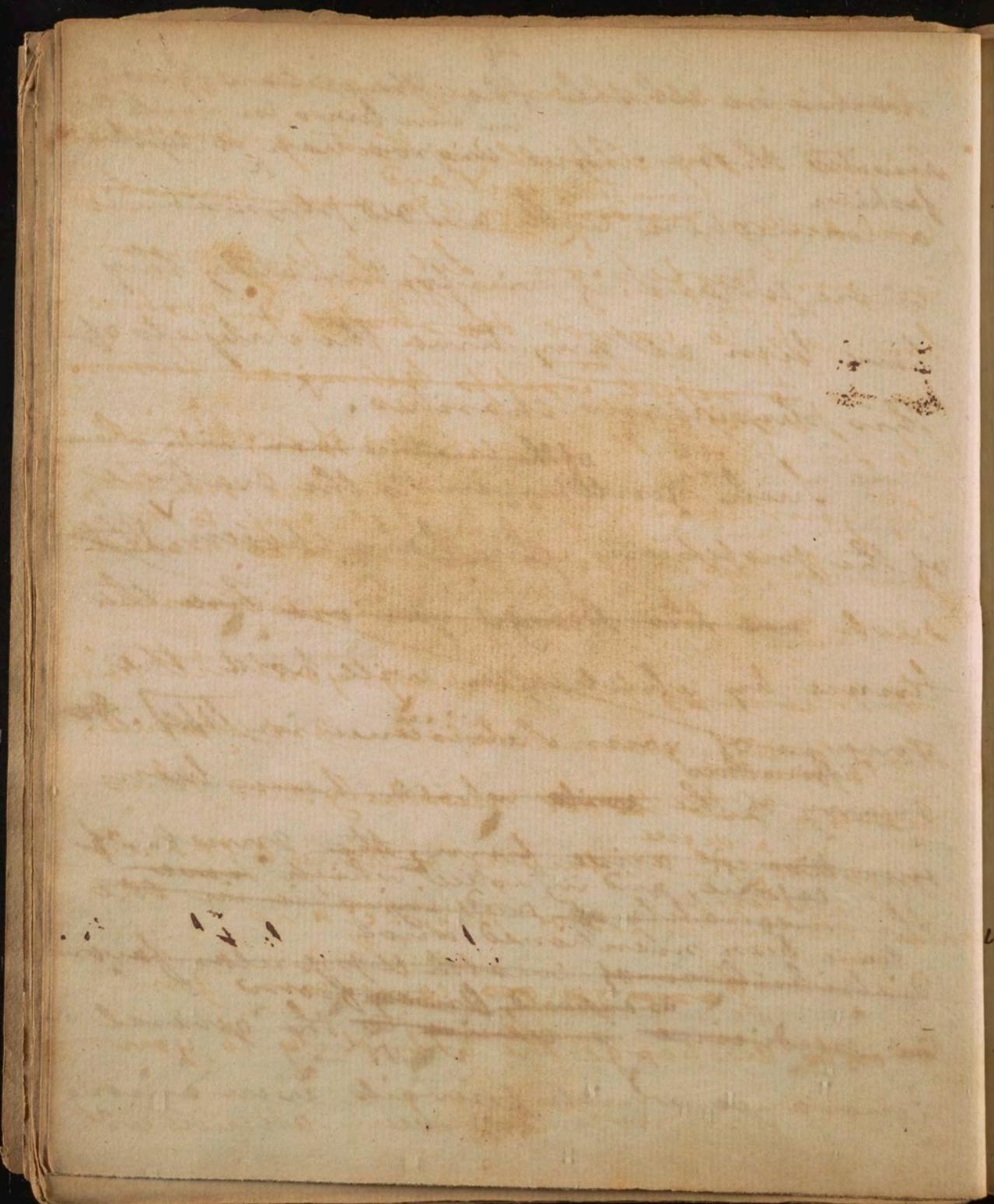
V
Forming friendships with patients
renders them more susceptible of offence from
biting & not injurious acts of negligence.

& giving an unfavorable opinion of
a disease, or alarming a patient unduly.
Cap' Allibone & myself. Vertigo.

V and such are the contradictions and
humors in the human mind with
respect ⁱⁿ to its relations to physicians.
The Learn'd How slender the thread -
on which our subsistence depends ! -
We command & dependence is equal to it.
how many do we know of more art than
science are necessary de nicholson's story
for where one succeeds by honorable
means 20 by such as are dishonorable,
or accidental - for there are rich as
well as poor vulgar - low of health - low
all capacities - proved by Perkins; points.

rooms in which the Physician first
visited them. This disposition to dispose
of the creature men with whom
a connection with an old physician is
more certain, if unfortunately they
have been at any time the subjects of
this physician's charities.

Such gentlemen is the nature
of the profession you have chosen,
such are the beings you are to see the
tame by which you will hold the
~~means of your subsistence in life.~~
~~difficulties~~
~~ways of the world which have been~~
~~mentioned arise from the rank of~~
~~the captain, and injustice which have~~
~~been mentioned arise~~
~~distribution of wealth & popular favor~~
~~is induced especially from~~
~~ignorance which prevails even among~~

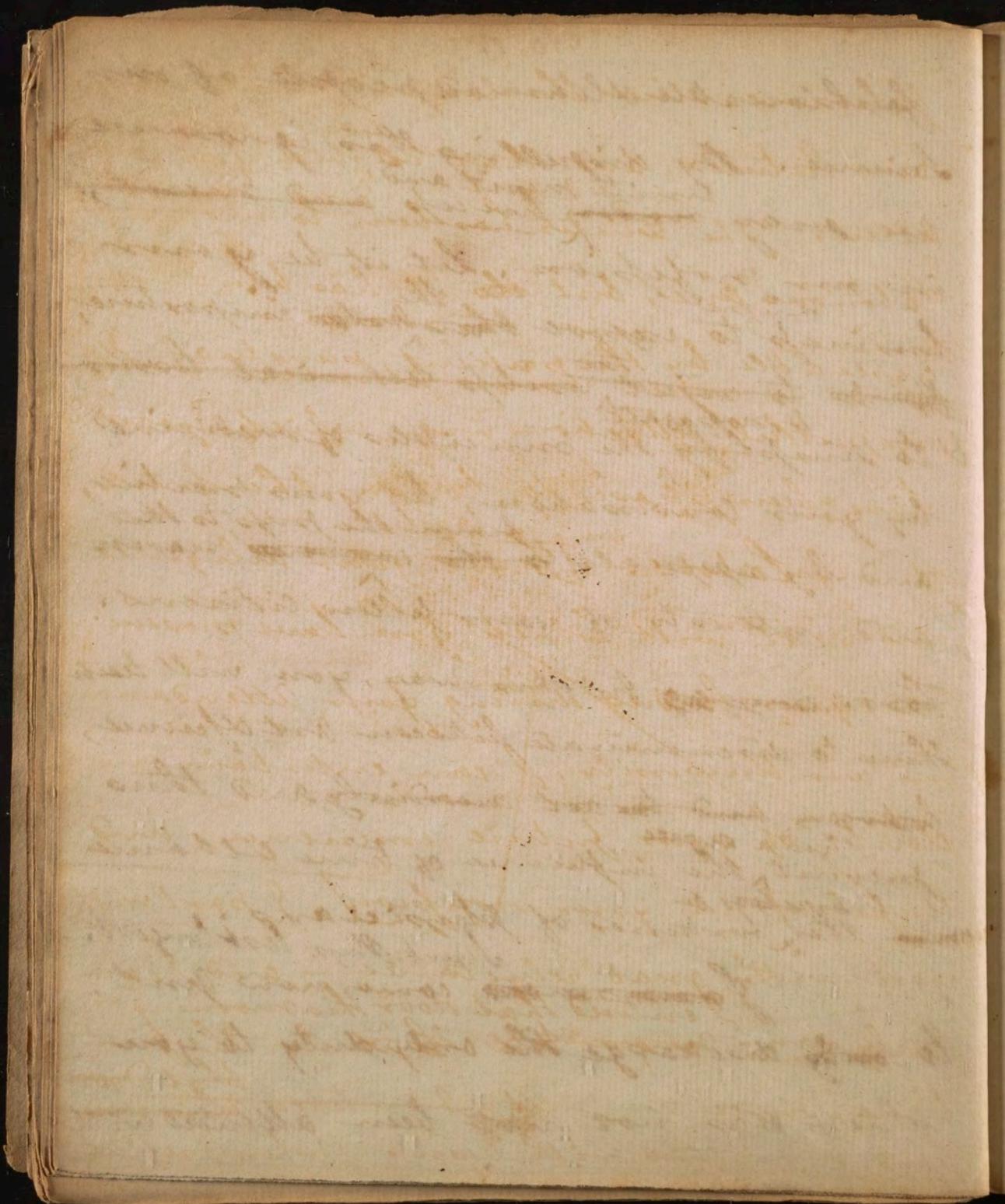


upon

fashionable & learned people of our
Science. By dispelling this ignorance,
we may ^{with merit and} ~~make up and wait,~~
in our profession. Let it be your
^{therefore} business, to expose ~~that~~ ^{the} imposture,
~~to reject~~ ^{& propagate} ~~those~~ technical terms,
& to simplify the principles of medicine
by your conversation, by your practice,
and by appeals ^{from the prop.} to the
and interests of your fellow citizens.

For ~~example~~ In this way, you will teach
them to discriminate between Art & Science,
between, and to act accordingly, and thus
in a degree
invent, ^{the influence of time & chance} the character &
upon ^{the} fortunes of Physicians. ^{Sient: Phys: last longest.}

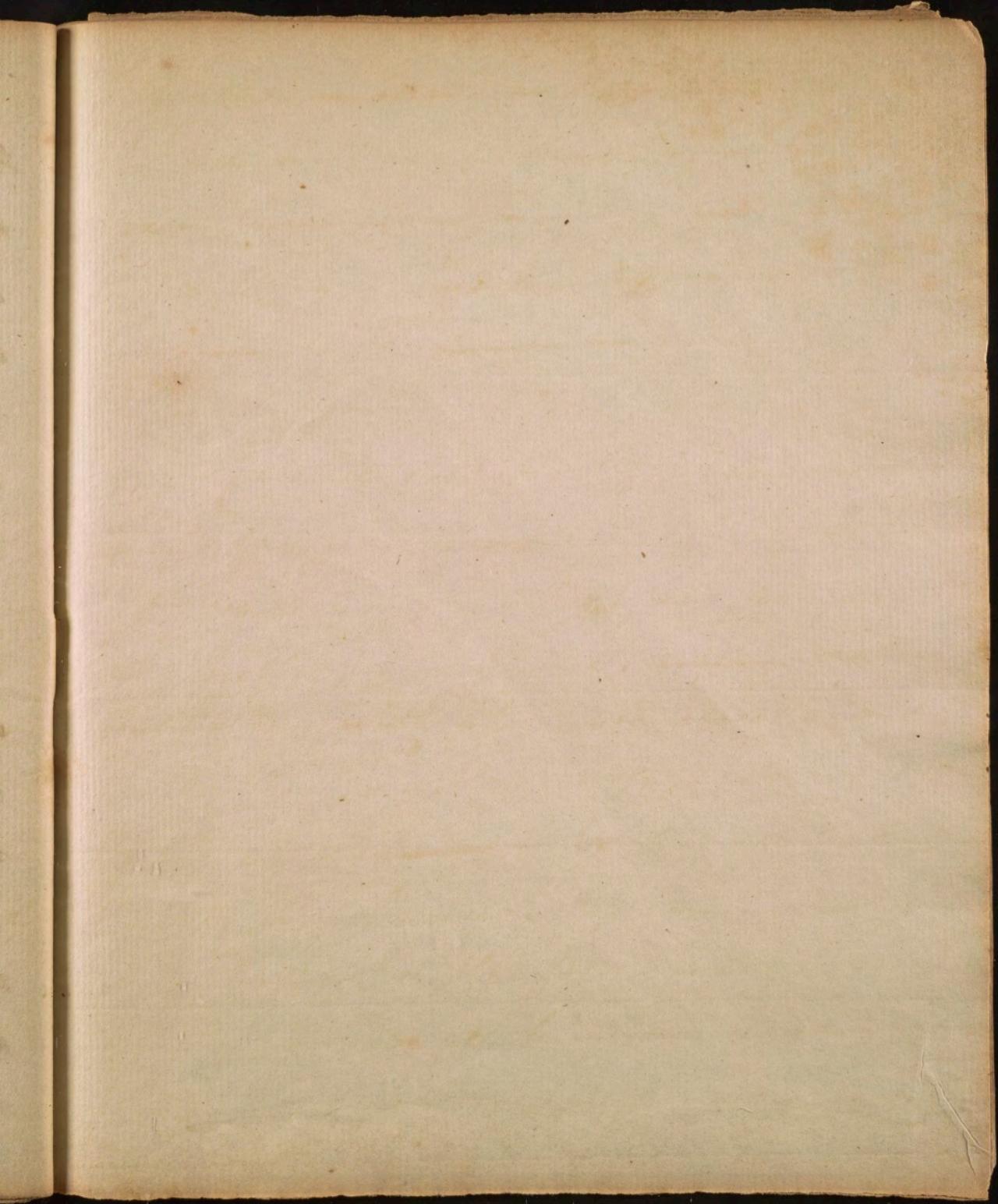
~~Example~~ come nowgent:
to only discharge the only duty to you
which has not been attended with

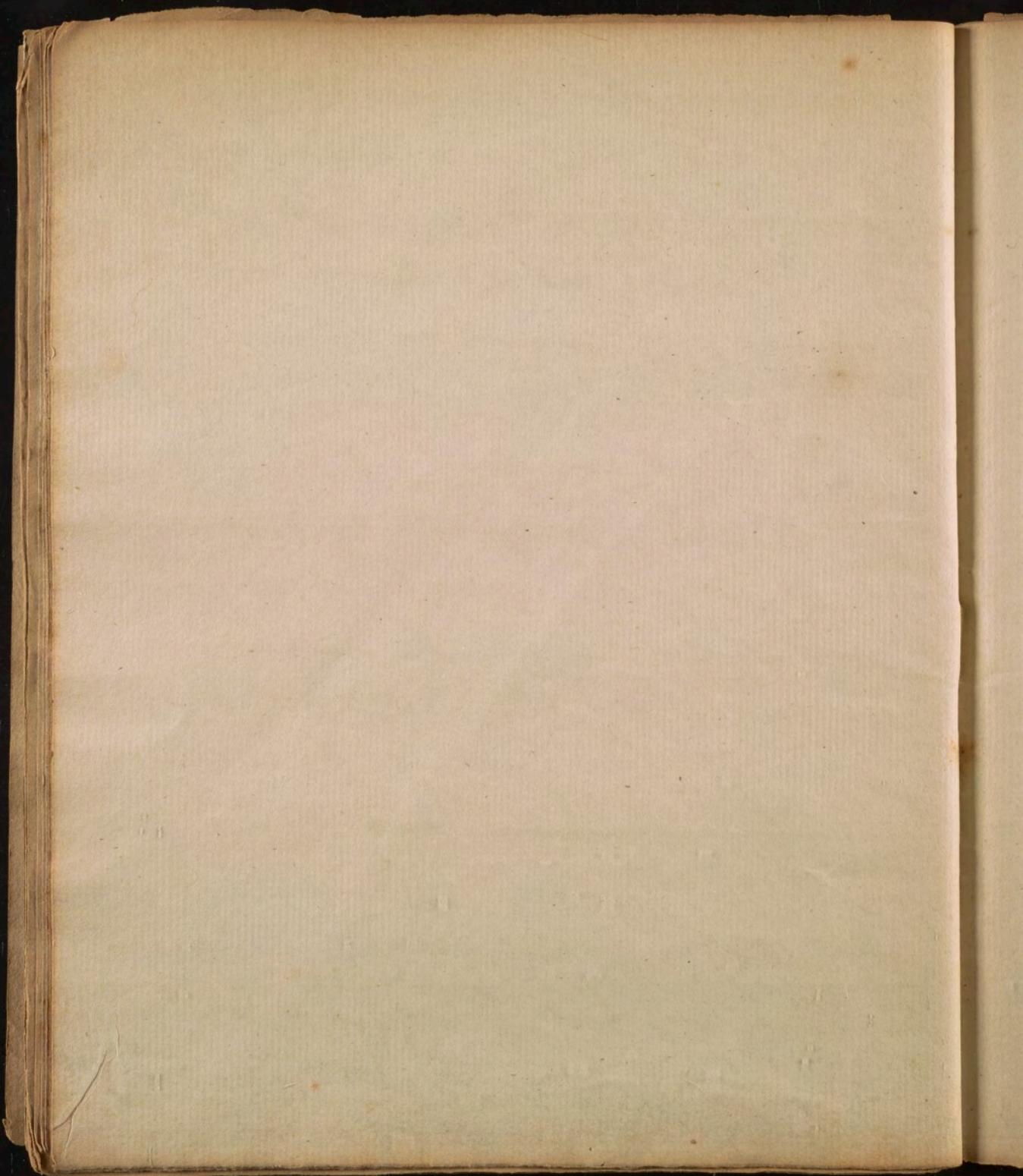


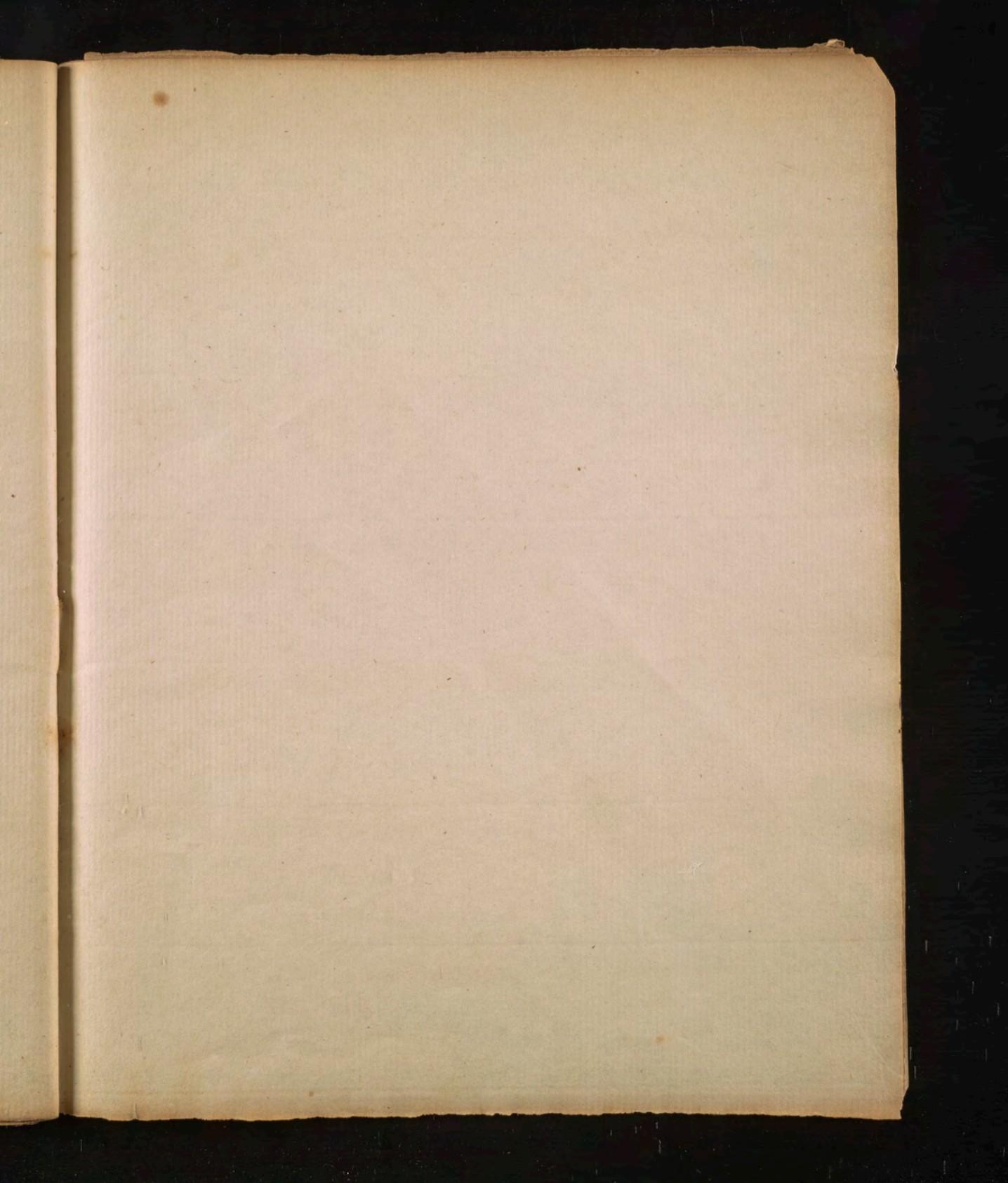
pleasure, since the commencement of
our lectures, and that is ^{to}, bid you ~~for~~
adieu. - The winter has been to me a
laborious one, but ~~tha~~ it has been rendered
agreeable by the patient, punctual &
respectful attention with which you
have been pleased to honour the fruits
of my labors. From your diligence
and zeal with which you have prosecu-
-ted your studies during your attendance
in our University, I can entertain no
doubt of your future eminence, and
usefulness in your profession. I part with
you with great reluctance - and I can
truly say - ~~I entered that door this morning~~
^{I entered that door this morning} ~~desirous to do so~~ for the first
time, since we met, ~~I entered this room~~
~~this morning~~ with pain. - When I reflect

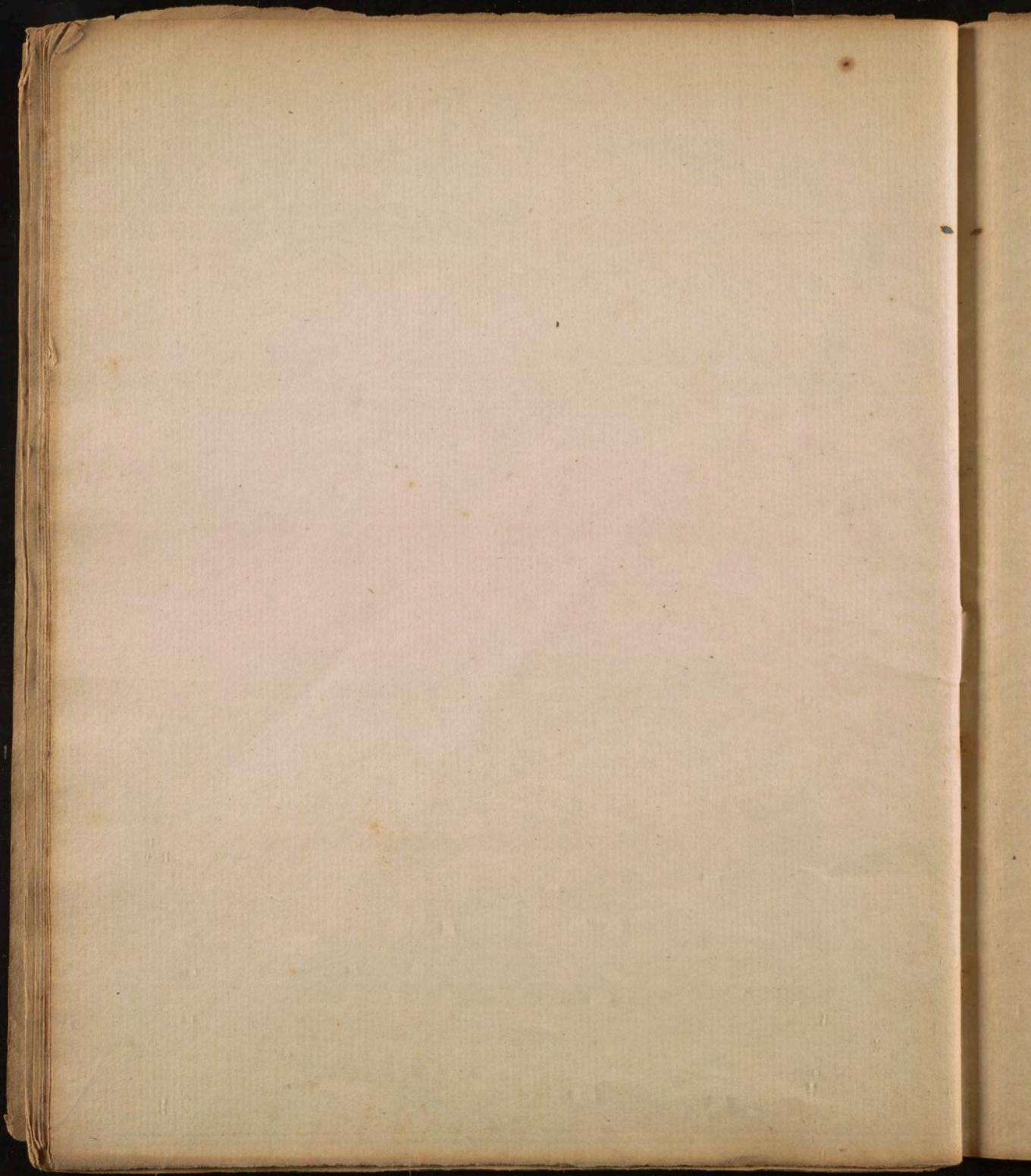
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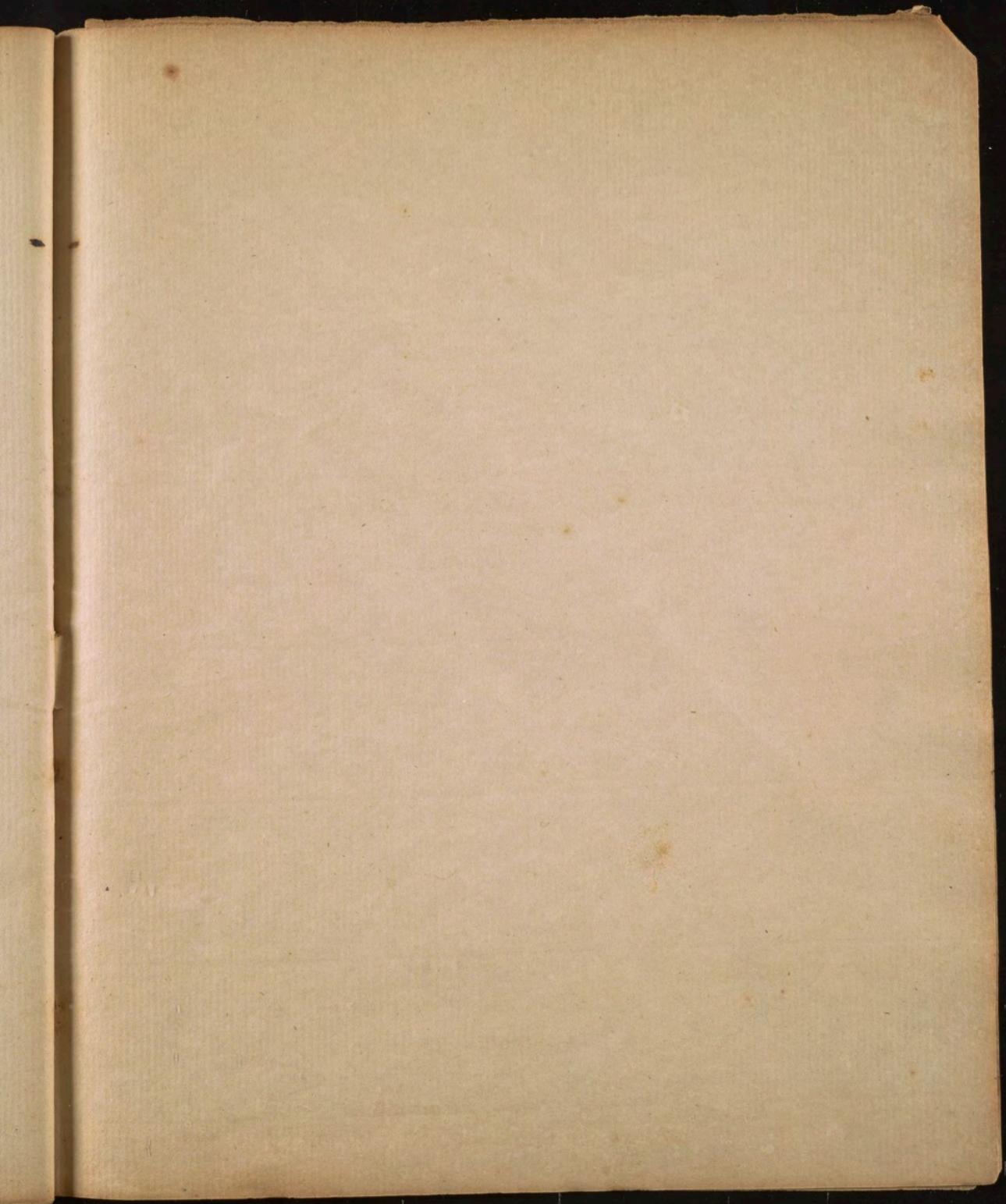
that some of us as that this is probably
the last time that many of us will ever
~~again meet again,~~ ^{that} in a few short time,
distant states, ~~and the Union soon~~
~~instances will divide us never - never~~
^{separate most of us,} to meet again - I feel, more, than I
am able to express. — I beg you would
consider me in ~~any~~ whatever part of
the world you may be fixed, as your El-
der brother in medicine. ~~with a heart~~
~~overflowing with the most affectionate~~
~~wishes for your happiness, I commend you~~
~~to the protection of~~ Continue to com-
mand my services. — I commend you
to the blessing of that Being in whose hands
are the issues of all human pursuits, &
thus bid you an affectionate Farewell!

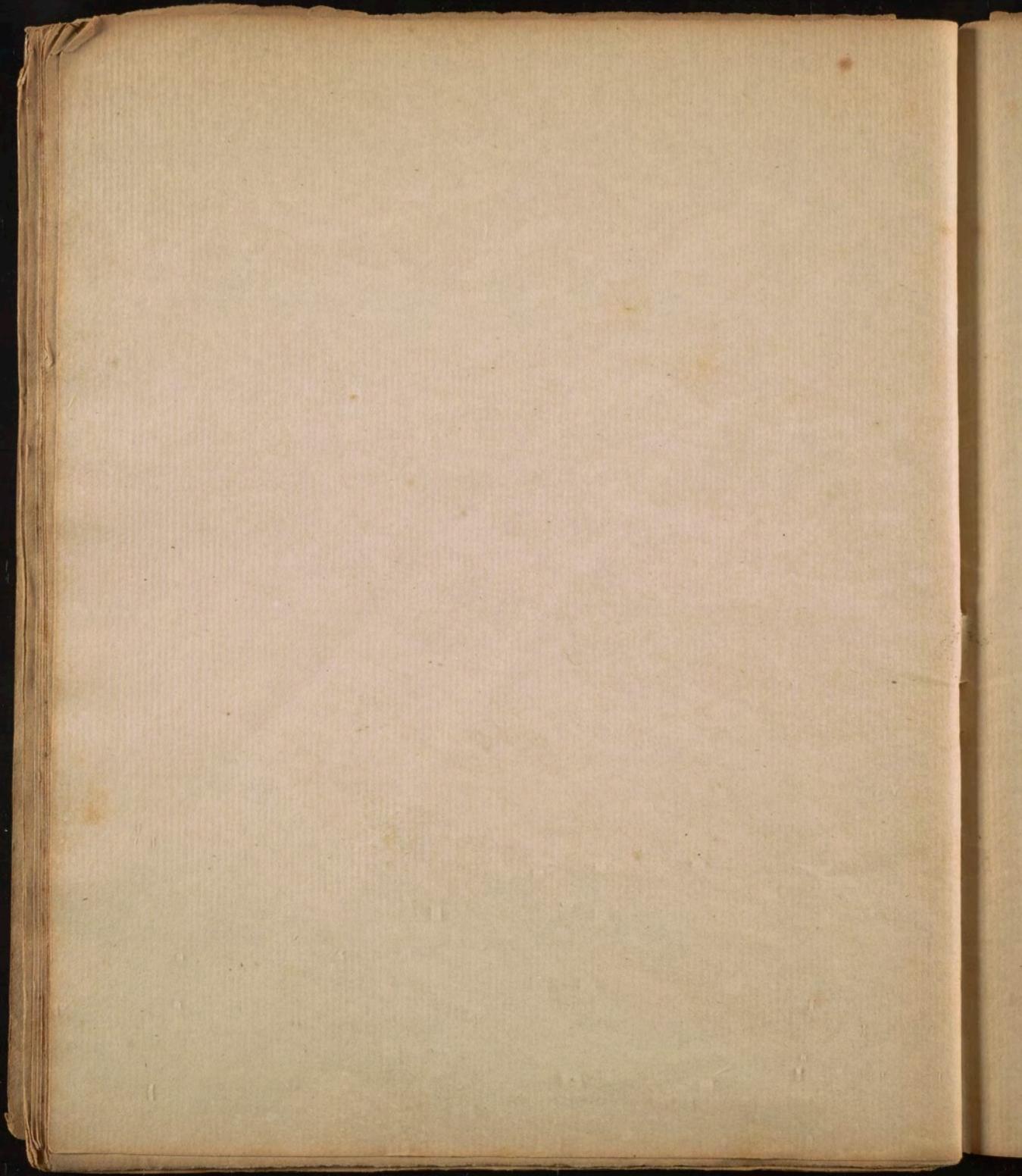


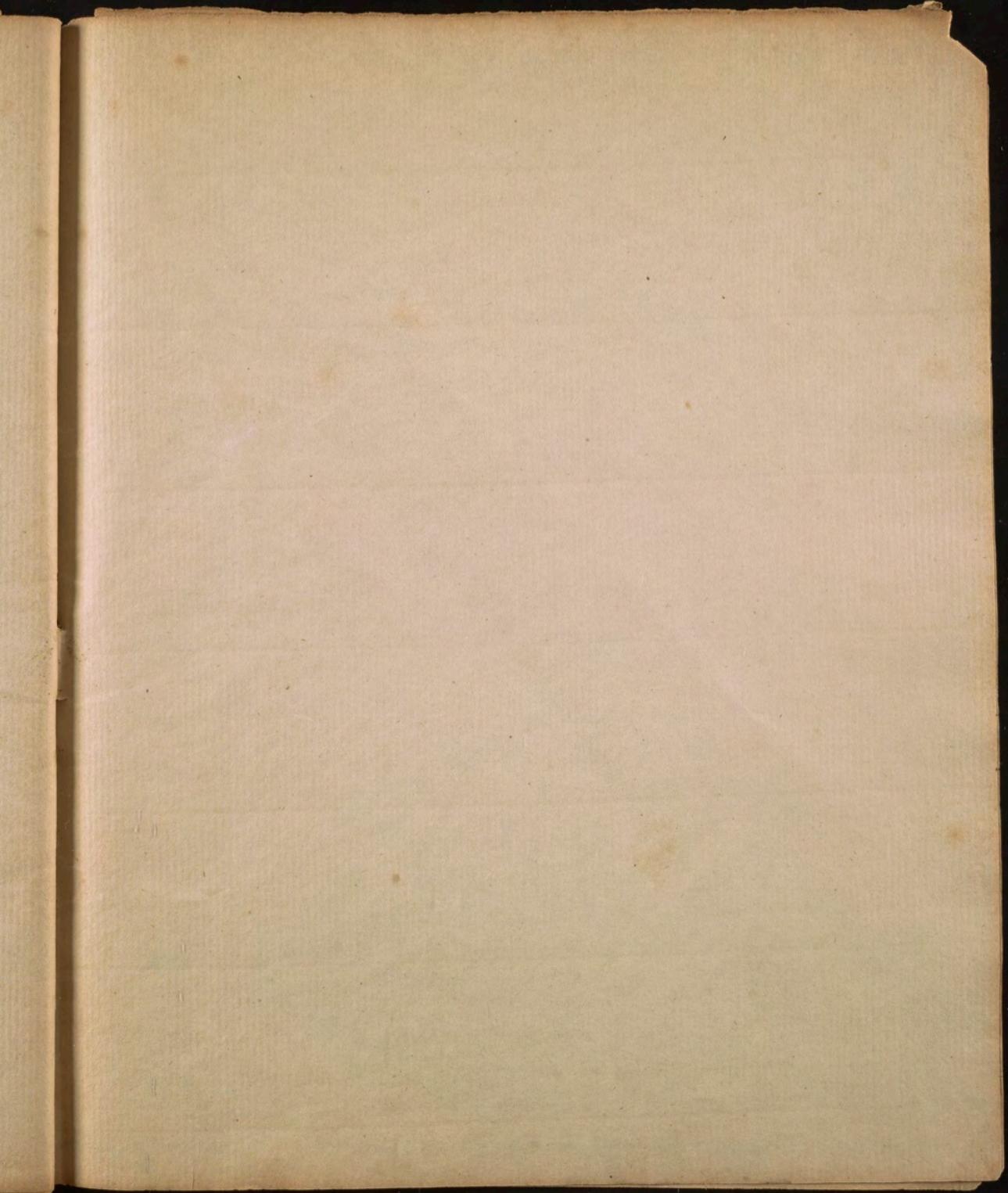


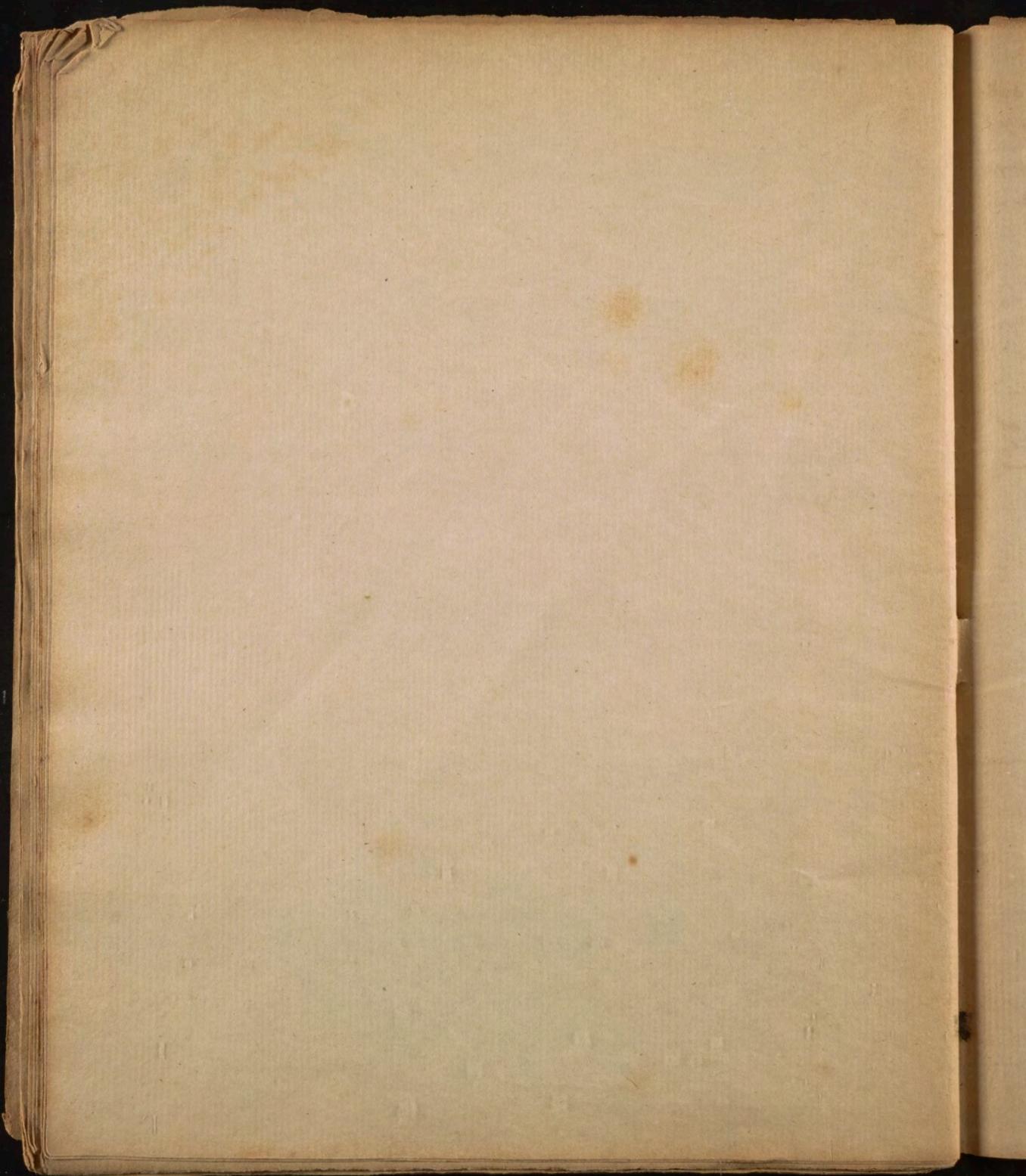












• B. 22. - 1

Pairs of Senses. 1 of such as are
common to all & 2 of such as are found diosyncratically.

Light. 1 red. 2 a plain. 3 a drab color. 4 angles
5 uniformity 6 want of do. - deformity in face - gesture -

II Hearing. 1 certain Voices ^{or grandiloquent} & certain noises - Discord
in music - had reading - eranotaxy - confusion of
Voices, or sounds - Door on hinges - window shutter - wind
& convulsive laughter - expectation -

III Smell. See Richardson. Cheese - a cat - onions -
mint

IV Taste - see do.

✓ Touch - a peach. a mouse -

~~Various kinds of degradation.~~ Mr Pittig^h: old age

~~Johnson cold & hunger -~~

~~Howard - Confinement & Disease. Some Orphans -~~

~~Bishop Vipin - Slaves -~~

~~Swift institution.~~

~~Hanway - prostitutes~~

Grays stories

Mad. Union & Melos memoirs.